

SATURDAY GAZETTE, OCTOBER 31

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLES DAVIN, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

THE GAZETTE'S OFFICE—NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre render it necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply or chiefly only a PUBLICATION OFFICE, regularly open on Fridays; which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office on the 12th through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our Library before nine A. M., and after 4 P. M., and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

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ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

VI.—THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

We have unbounded contempt for the representative citizen, or the public journal, that should be the exponent of the dominant sentiment of its community, which blinks important public questions or attempts their consideration in a hesitating, timid spirit, showing ignorance and laziness, or a fear, as one paper recently expressed itself, "of treading on somebody's toes." But everybody has respect for the man who has an opinion and dares to express it without fear or favor.

The Third Term question is looming up into importance. The general opinion seems to have been that the Constitution of the United States, or the fundamental principles of our political system of government, restricted the tenure of the Presidential office to one term of four years, or, at the outside, to two terms. But a little ventilation of the subject has clearly developed the fact, that the Constitution simply provides for the election of President once in four years, and says nothing about re-election. So that no principle of our government is violated by electing a President to a second, or to a third term. It is true that of the eighteen Presidents who have occupied that office, seven only have been continued in office for a second term, and not one for a third term. It is also true that the people did as they list. They offered no President a third election, for the very same reason that they selected eleven of them for one term only, because they did not see the necessity or feel the desire to continue them longer in that office.

The people are sovereign in this country. Convince the people that their highest interests require the re-election of a faithful President to a second term, and they vote him in again. And so they may, and should for a third term when it is evident to them that the deepest interests of their country demand his further continuance in that office.

Here, then, we say again, that it is not merely proper, but it is the imperious duty of leaders of public sentiment, and of journalists, worthy to be its exponent, to engage in the honest, fearless discussion of this important subject.

There are several considerations which may convince us, first, that the burdens and duties of the presidential office now are unspeakably more onerous and difficult than formerly; and, second, consequently, that its wise and skillful management and conduct require an assiduity of study, a devotion of training and a practical experience of years that were not so requisite in the early periods of the Republic.

The territory of the United States has more than doubled in extent; its population has increased from three millions to forty; the number of States has nearly trebled; and the separate organized Territories, which were unknown formerly, now number ten; the Departments of the government, which in the beginning numbered three only, have swelled to seven, with many subordinate Bureaus, the number of Federal Courts have increased to nine Circuits, and forty-eight District Courts; The Customs houses and the Post-offices, have multiplied and expanded to an enormous extent; and the diplomatic relations of our government require thirty-one Ministers and two hundred and fifty Consuls in foreign countries. Think of the official surveillance and responsible oversight of all the multifarious concerns arising out of these and many other ramifications of the governmental function which radiate more or less directly from the President. Why, the first four years are hardly sufficient to instruct him into the mysteries and duties of his office. A second term is surely needed to familiarize him with the nature, operation and design of the functions he is compelled to exercise. What wonder if during this training period he should make many mistakes and commit some blunders? Is it surprising that one (Harison) fell after a single month's experience? and that another (Taylor) could endure sixteen months only? and that nine others were found incompetent and were discharged after four years' trial. Is it not rather amazing that, of the eighteen elected presidents, seven should have been found who had fitness and ability, manly

and courage to warrant their election to a second term! And yet, of these seven, let it be borne in mind that six of them served out their double terms, during the first fifty years of our federal Union; when the carts and exactions of the office were far less harassing than they have been at this day.

The other two who proved themselves capable and worthy were Lincoln and Grant—if, indeed, we may even yet be confident enough to assert it of the present incumbent.

Since the great Andrew Jackson so ably filled the Chair of State and retired with his well-earned laurels in 1837, what has been the character of those beside the two above named who have been put into that high office!—Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson. The most we can say of any of them, that attempting to make Presidents out of them, was simply a creditable expedient, a costly experiment, a lamentable failure.

The chance of getting a good and capable President is worse than the proverbial lottery of marriage, more uncertain than a lottery. And after elevating a citizen to that place, he has the five grand essentials of industry, zeal, patriotism, fidelity and pluck, yet how much has he to learn! and with all his endurance, devotion and perseverance, how deficient will be his himself still at the end of the first four years!

When we have found a man evincing capacity for learning the duties and exercising the functions pertaining to the Presidential office; a man of inexorable probity, of broad patriotism, of independent judgment and of persistent firmness, we have not felt willing to lose the advantage of his initial experience, but have invariably held on to him, and required his services for a second term. And hereafter, in view of such considerations as we have endeavored to present above, it may very properly become a question, when we shall have educated a man by eight years' training and have approved his general course and principles, that the country cannot afford to dispense with his services till he has given it the full benefit of his ripe and cultured experience for a third term.

THE ELECTIONS NEXT WEEK—THE PARTIES.

Twenty-four States hold elections on November 3d. Eleven elect Governors, seventeen Legislatures, and the number of Congressmen to be chosen is 312. Three territories also return delegates. For the XLIVth Congress the elections already held have returned 30 Republicans and 32 Democrats, while in the present Congress the same districts were represented by 46 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

The importance of the approaching elections is pretty generally understood and acknowledged. The Democratic party sees a chance and cherishes a hope of carrying enough of the elections to gain legislative control in Congress, and are evidently determined to leave no resource untried to accomplish it. They cleverly adapt themselves and their professions to the temper of the community and of the individuals they would proselyte. Free trade, or a protective tariff; Specie basis, or a greenback currency; Inflation or a contraction of the circulation; Repudiation, or honest adjustment of national obligations; equal rights to all, or "a white man's government for the South"; Free education, or parochial schools, at public expense; indifference to party, so that only good men are elected to office (at the same time secretly holding it high crime for a democrat to vote for any but democrat). All these, and many other pretences, as may seem in each case expedient, are adopted to throw weak and careless Republicans off their guard and to divide their vote, while they themselves deposit a solid democratic vote for their own party. They are in earnest and will not fail to secure every possible vote in support of their cause. The Republican party have latterly realized that if they would maintain their supremacy it can only be by commanding their cause to the people and securing their suffrages in its support. The party cannot afford to lose ground any more, as they have already, in some of the October elections. They are waking up to the necessity of vigilance and effort, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves pretty much everywhere next week.

As between the two parties, the Republican party is the one most worthy to be trusted with power. It has, in the main, right principles, unselfish patriotism, knowing no South, or North, or East, or West, but recognizing all as ONE COUNTRY. It has intelligence and capacity. The formidable questions it has had to grapple with since the suppression of the rebellion, have been more difficult, intricate and embarrassing, than have puzzled the brains and oppressed the hearts of any former administration, even for ever so short a period. Of course mistakes have been committed, corrupt men have wriggled themselves into place, where they have been tolerated sometimes too long. But reforms have been inaugurated and in many cases effected, that no former party or administration could boast of. Sinister men have been detected and removed. The constitution has been reversed and the laws respected and enforced. No Party has ever surpassed it in breadth of patriotism, or in its fidelity to the best interests of the nation as a whole, and of every section thereof.

It is something to know the principles of a party, and where the party may be found in the future, and to be certain that it will be found on the right side in whatever complications or contingency that may arise. The Republican party has established its claim to the confidence of the country, and should receive its continued and hearty support.

OUR STATE ELECTIONS.

Our General Election takes place on Tuesday next. In Bloomfield at the Presbyterian Lecture Room; in Montclair at Jacobus Hall, both from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Every citizen who has lived within the State one year and within the County five months is entitled to vote in the town where he now resides, i. e., as we suppose, where he has his lodging the night preceding the election.

Every independent and patriotic citizen will prize his privilege of electoral franchise above all price—a precious boon not to be trifled away for money, or for whims and caprice. Every vote counts. One vote may turn the scale. It behoves every citizen to consider well the merits, the company and the tendency of the candidate for whom he is invited to vote. Don't scratch your ticket, unless it is for the purpose of erasing a name known to represent a corrupt, unprincipled, or incapable man. Don't fall into the trap of a so-called "independent ticket." One of the regular tickets will succeed. Your vote will be thrown away if given to some disaffected, independent ticket. But given or the regular ticket, which, in the main, you approve, may win the election of the party to which you belong.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

HOME MATTERS

BLOOMFIELD.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER AT BLOOMFIELD CENTRE OCT. 23 24 25 26 27 28
AT 6 A. M. 38° 48° 49° 50° 40° 49° 51°
AT NOON 66° 58° 60° 66° 65° 67° 61°
AT 9 P. M. 59° 50° 51° 50° 51° 56° 53°

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

CORNER STONE LAID, OCT. 26, 1874.

A considerable company, which would have been doubled in potency if the Secretary had given notice through the paper, gathered on Monday afternoon to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of our first and most important public institution.

Doctor Joseph A. Davis, the honored President of the Association, officiated as Chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. W. Ballantine.

A box, containing valuable statistical documents and papers commemorative of some historical matters and of the present status of public and social organizations in our community, the names of professional men here, a few coins, several newspapers of the day, &c., was deposited by the Secretary, D. G. Garbrant, within the corner stone, which was then deftly covered by the President, trowel in hand, while the choir led the audience in singing the doxology.—Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

Short appropriate addresses were made by Mr. J. H. Chambers in behalf of the Board of Directors, and by Dr. J. A. Davis. And more extended and entertaining addresses were delivered by Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D. D., Henry Spellmeyer and Henry W. Ballantine, Wm. D. Fouley, Esq., and Mr. Isaiah Peckham, all of Bloomfield. Dr. Kennedy's especially abounded in eloquent passages.

The Choir then sang the following stanza, written for the occasion, which was followed by the Benediction.

To Thee, the nation's King,
House and praise we bring
On this glad day;
Resound, ye hills, our song.
Bear it, on breme, along!
Let all with joy prolong
Th' exultant lay!

On this historic stone,
Wide let it now be known—
This is our aim:
To build a fabric sure—
A lane to knowledge pure.
Long may its walls endure
To Learning's fame!

The Board of Directors evince energy and enterprise, and the contractors seem determined to push the work along as fast as possible. We hail this improvement with great satisfaction.

PARNAS' MISTRESS.—The OLD Presbyterian Society, assembled in Parish meeting, decided to spend some money in laying out that portion of the Park in front of the Church extending down to Beach street. The Town Council having granted them a permit for that purpose.

They have also had the question of a Parsonage under consideration. The Trustees, in conjunction with a Parish Committee consisting of Messrs. David Oakes, C. Polubot and J. F. Randolph, after due deliberation recommended the removal of the present Lecture Room to the lot owned by the Society, East of the Church and the building of a new parsonage on the Lecture Room lot thus vacated, but to be widened by the absorption of the adjoining portion of Church street, which they believed the Society had an undoubted right to do.

Much discussion, conducted chiefly by Messrs. D. Oakes, A. T. Morris, Chancellor Dodd, Rev. Dr. Cox and J. F. Folson soon established a doubt in the minds of the meeting, not only as to the legality of barricading that street with a building, but also as to the expediency of it, or even of the removal of the Lecture Room.

A motion was made to purchase for a parsonage the new house just being completed on the Park, next to Dr. Ward's for \$15,000, was lost by a tie vote. As a late hour another motion prevailed by a vote of 35 to 15 directing the trustees with the same Parish Committee as before to procure architectural plans for a house to be built on the lot east of the Church to cost not exceeding \$6,000 and submit the same to a Parish Meeting to be called by said joint board.

TOWN COUNCIL met again regularly on Wednesday evening, but again found no business of general interest or of particular importance to engage their attention.

THURSDAY.—Last week, on Thursday evening, while Dr. Davis was taking tea, his horse and buggy, hitched at his gate, were stealthily unfastened and driven off by some villain who was supposed to be on the look out for this opportunity. Our town constables were quite indignant that such an outrage could have been committed in this village and the thief escape with his booty. One mounted his sulky and another his horse, and drove hither and thither, in all directions, within twenty miles, enlisting all other criminal officers in the search. Their efforts were rewarded with success. On Saturday a buggy and horse, answering the description given were noticed passing through Passaic. Our wide-awake officer rushed up to the vehicle, sprang in and took a seat beside the driver, asking him whose establishment that was! "Mine" was the laconic answer. "When did you get it?" asked the officer. "I bought it," surly stammered the driver. "Of whom?" again insisted the officer. The culprit finding the persistent officer determined, answered, "Of a man back here. I don't know his name." " Didn't it come from Bloomfield?" inquired the officer, (at the same time putting his hand into the side pocket of the fellow's overcoat) and drawing out a letter with Dr. Davis' address on it, confirming his suspicion that the fellow had the Doctor's overcoat on.

"Well, yes," replied the unwilling thief. The sequel need hardly be told. The officer lodged the rascal in jail and returned the finds at his goal; the mechanical equivalent of heat is his.

Examining a mineral water with the spectroscope, the chemist observes new lines in the spectrum. These suggest the presence of a substance before unknown. Repeated experiments strengthen this impression. Determined to find this substance, he proceeds to evaporate the water. Slowly the vapors rise, and presently he watches and waits, and not until 40 tons of the water have been driven away does Bunsen find the metal Calcium.

"The mechanical equivalent of heat is 772 foot pounds!" "The metal Calcium!" What simple expression to contain the results of such heroic patience and indomitable perseverance. Ought we not use some softer language expressive of those noble qualities without which nothing could have been done? No! better, far better than this is the enduring monument of lives inspired by their example. Words change in time. The good inspired in the minds of others live forever.

Delayed by calms and contrary winds the slow-sailing vessel makes her tedious way across the ocean. At the sea-port town stands the long line of covered wagons ready to take the cargo of precious stuff to the far off inland town. Once started on its journey, the patient team plods on, day after day, through swollen stream or deeper snow drift, in sunshine and in storm; until after very many days its destination is reached.

The still night! when the cry of fire rings through the city, and quickly all is confusion. All that human power can do is done; but no man can work steadily a the heavy horses of the hand engine, and without steady labor the fire can not be controlled. To-morrow's sun will rise over a smoking ruin.

By patient, persevering labor, men, of science discover the expansive power of steam and give it to the world to be practically applied.

NOW, the steam ship, independent of wind or tide moves swiftly on to the port where the heavy freight train takes her cargo and steam whisks it on over hill and dale in a few hours leaving the port a hundred miles behind.

How, when the midnight fire breaks out in one of our cities, the mighty power of steam does what man could not do and life and property is saved from destruction.

A simple experiment reveals the identity of lightning and the electric fluid. Day after day and year after year is spent in investigating the laws of the subtle fluid. At length it becomes the instrument of transmitting intelligence from one continent to another in the twinkling of an eye.

Thus have men of science contributed to the wealth of the world and to the advancement of society. The present and future civilization of the world is and will be, in a great measure, the result of their labor.

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